

POETRY.

SOLITUDE.

Oh! when this strange and varying life
By sorrow is imbued,
How sweet it is to quit its strife,
And fly to solitude.

To pace the forest's lonely way,
To breathe the mountain air,
Or loiter o'er the winding bay,
When the sea-breeze is there.

There is an air o'er the storm,
A flower and the wild,
Like heavenly hope, or some fair form,
That on life's pathway smiled;
And nature's charms, I deem, still may
Sweet peace of mind restore,
To those who coldly turn away
From the dull pedant's lore.

There's music in the distant bell,
Though none when it is night;
We are apart, it seems to tell
From that hypocrisy,
Which, in life's crowded, dusty path,
Is ever round us still—
More baneful than the tempest's wrath,
Or tyrant's angry will.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Arctic Expedition.—Arrival of Capt. Ross.

In 1829, our readers were aware that Capt. Ross fitted out his expedition, with the view to determine the practicability of a new passage which had been confidently stated to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, and that, in consequence of the loss of the foremost of his vessel, the Victory, he was obliged to refit at Wideford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence on the 27th July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition, until the commander and crew were picked up by the Isabella, of Hull, Capt. Ross's old ship.

By Captain Ross's account it appears that the first season, that of 1829, was the mildest that had ever been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had been experienced during any preceding voyages. On the 14th of August, Capt. Ross reached the spot where the stores of the Victory were; landed without experiencing any difficulty, and there he found the provisions, &c. but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot, he advanced to the southward, round Cape Carey, from whence the west coast led him, in a S. W. direction, to the lat. of 72 deg. N. Here he was for the first time seriously impeded by ice; but, after examining an inlet, he proceeded to urge his way to the southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the water permitted, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly-discovered region for the British crown with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and currents, the stubborn quality of the ice, and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was extremely perilous. Having experienced several almost miraculous escapes from shipwreck, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70th deg. of latitude, in a direction nearly due South of Fury Point, where their course was arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbour which they found at this extreme point they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a communication with a tribe of natives, who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Friendship was soon formed between them and the tars, and the first winter, which was not very severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having learned from the natives that the east sea was divided from the west by a neck of land, the point was examined, and all hope of effecting a passage in that direction completely extinguished. Commander Ross (nephew of Captain Ross) who was sent to survey the coast of the west sea, leading to Cape Turnagain, succeeded in getting within 150 miles of it, and left off within a short distance of where Captain Back expected Fish river to join the sea. They also determined that the land was continuous to that which forms Repulse Bay.

During the autumn of 1830, the voyagers waited in vain for the ice to dissolve, as it had done the preceding year. They had not, with great exertion, proceeded more than four miles (returning their course), when they were arrested, in a very dreary position, by the approach of a winter, unparalleled in severity—the lowest temperature being 92 degrees below freezing point. The summer proving no less rigorous for the season, little hope was entertained of a release, and a further progress of 14 miles was all they could accomplish.

On the 10th of May, the ship was laid up in the harbor in which she at present lies moored, and where the party endured the rigors of another winter, not less severe than that of the preceding year. Their provisions being consumed, they had now no alternative but to abandon the vessel, and proceed to the spot where the Fury's provisions still remained—a direct distance of about 200 miles, which was increased by one half in consequence of

the circuitous route which the ice obliged them to take. They accordingly left the Victory in May, 1832, and after a journey of uncommon labor and hardship, reached Fury Beach in the Month of July. During this journey they had not only to carry their provisions and sick, but also a supply of fuel, for without melting snow they could not even procure a drink of water.

They repaired the Fury's boats, and attempted to escape; but it was September before they reached Leopold's Island, which they have fully established to be the N. E. point of America. Here they vainly waited for the ice to break. It presented an impenetrable mass, extending across Lancaster Sound, and intercepting the progress of the sailing ships, which could advance no further than Admiralty Inlet, where some remained as late as the 19th September the same year. Winter set in, and they had no choice left but to retrace their steps, and spend another impenetrable season in canvas huts, covered with snow. They had no beds, clothing or animal food. Captain Ross says that their sufferings cannot be completely submitted to the public, for it could not be believed what they had undergone. The carpenter perished; and several others were so much reduced, that they had to be carried to Batty Bay, where the boats had been left.

The spring and summer of the present year afforded the desolate party more cheering hopes. The ice opened on the 14th of August, and on the same day that Capt. Humphreys, in the Isabella, tried to reach Leopold's Island, they arrived there. The former could not cross the ice, and was driven by a N. W. gale to the southward, on Prince Regent's Inlet. The party remained there until the gale had departed, and having crossed where the Isabella was to the southward, they passed to the northward of her, and having gained the south shore of Lancaster Sound, they nearly reached its entrance before the Isabella overtook them. It is impossible for any description to do justice to the feelings on either side at meeting. None but those who have been in a similar situation can form any idea of what passed in the minds of men rescued from such misery by the hands of Divine Providence; nor can the feelings of him who was selected as the instrument of mercy be fully appreciated.

The party were not more reduced by their sufferings than might have been expected. They have now recovered from their sufferings. The circumstance that Capt. Ross was rescued by the ship he commanded in 1818, is a curious, and happy conclusion of the voyage, the result of which has been to establish, that there is no new N. W. passage south of 74 degrees.

The country discovered, which is larger than Great Britain, has been named Boothia, after Felix Booth, Esq. Sheriff of London in 1829, who much assisted Captain Ross in fitting out the expedition. The true position of the magnetic needle has been discovered; and much valuable information obtained for the improvement of geographical and philosophical knowledge. Capt. Ross had a good opportunity of verifying his former survey of the west coast of Baffin's Bay, which every master of a Greenland ship can testify to be most correct.

Only three men died during the voyage, two of whom were men whose constitutions were unfit for the climate. On the whole, it may be said that this expedition has done more than any that preceded it; and let it be remembered, that Capt. Ross and his nephew were volunteers, serving without pay, for the attainment of a great national object, in prosecuting which they have lost their all.

From the Caledonian Mercury.
Capt. James Ross was the first to decry the welcome topsails of the Isabella; but being at first uncertain, he prudently concealed his hopes until he had distinctly ascertained with his glass that he was not mistaken, and then he communicated to all the glad tidings of approaching deliverance. When they were first seen from the Isabella, they were mistaken for the whale boats of another ship lately in company, and the Isabella continued her course down the Inlet; but, fortunately, it became calm, and this enabled Capt. Ross's party to near the ship, when they were distinctly seen, and they had the happiness to see her lie to for them, and were soon most kindly received by their wondering and delighted countrymen.

Capt. Ross considers it as fortunate that they escaped this season; for it is his opinion that another year would have proved fatal to most of them, as their remaining provisions and stores were inadequate to another Arctic winter. On comparing notes with their hosts, they found that, in 1832, they had been within twenty miles of whaling ships, without being aware of that circumstance.

We make the following extracts from the Sixty-fifth No. of First Impressions of Europe, published in the New York Mirror. (Written by one of its editors.)

"Public Burial Place of Naples.—I had read so many harrowing descriptions of this spot, that my curiosity rose as we drove along in sight of it, and requesting my friends to set me down, I joined an American of my acquaintance, and started to visit it together.

An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious and well-pa-

ved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farther corner, where stood a moveable lever, and fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes to give the euluvia time to escape, and then, sheltering our eyes with our hats, we looked in. You have read of course, that there are three hundred and sixty-five pits in this place, one of which is open every day for the dead of the city. They are thrown in without shroud or coffin, and the pit is sealed up at night for a year. They are thirty or forty feet deep, and each would contain perhaps two hundred bodies. Lime is thrown upon the daily heap, and it soon melts into a mass of garbage, and by the end of the year, the bottom of the pit is covered with white dry bones.

It was sometime before we could distinguish any thing in the darkness of the abyss. Lying my eyes on one spot, however, the outline of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes sheltering my eyes from the sun above, I could see all the horrors of the scene but too distinctly. Eight corpses, all of grown persons, lay in a confused heap together, as they had been thrown in one after another in the course of the day. The last was a powerfully made, gray old man, who had lain flat on his back, with his right hand lying across and half covering the face of a woman. By his full limbs and chest, and the darker color of his legs below the knee, he was probably one of the lazzaroni, and had met with a sudden death. His right heel lay on the forehead of a young man, emaciated to the last degree, his chest thrown up as he lay, and his ribs showing like a skeleton covered with a skin. The close black curls of the latter, as his head rested on another body, were in such a strong relief that I could have counted them. Off to the right, quite distinct from the heap, lay, in a beautiful attitude, a girl, as well as I could judge, of not more than nineteen or twenty. She had fallen on the pile and rolled or slid away. Her hair was very long and covered her left shoulder and bosom; her arm was across her body, and if her mother had laid her down to sleep, she could not have disposed her limbs more decently. The head had fallen a little way to the right, and the feet, which were small, even for a lady, were pressed one against the other, as if she were about turning on her side. We asked him if respectable people were brought here. "Yes," he said, "many. None but the rich would go to the expense of a separate grave for their relations. People were often brought in handsome grave clothes but they were always stripped before they were left. The shroud, whenever there was one, was the perquisite of the undertakers." And thus were flung into this noisome pit, like beasts, the greater part of the population of this vast city—the young and the old, the virtuous and the vicious together, without the decency even of a rag to keep up the distinctions of life! Can human beings thus be thrown away!—like our selves—women, children, men our sisters and brothers? I never was so humiliated in my life as by this horrid spectacle. I did not think a man—a felon even, or a leper—who you will that is guilty or debased—I did not think that what had been human—could be so recklessly abandoned. Pah! It makes one sick at heart!—God grant I may never die at Naples!

While we were recovering from our disgust, the old man lifted the stone from the pit destined to receive the dead of the following day. We looked in. The bottom was strewn with bones, already fleshless and dry. He wished us to see the dead of several days, but my stomach was already tried to its utmost. We paid our gratuity and hurried away. A few steps from the gate, we met a man bearing a coffin on his head. Seeing that we came from the cemetery, he asked us if we wished to look into it. He set it down, and the lid opening with a hinge, we were horror struck with the sight of seven dead infants! The youngest was at least three months old, the eldest perhaps a year; and they lay heaped together like so many puppies, one or two of them spotted with disease, and all wasted to baby skeletons. While we were looking at them, six or seven noisy children ran out from a small house at the road side and surrounded the coffin. One was a fine girl of twelve years of age, and instead of being at all shocked at the sight, she lifted the whitest of the dead things, and looked in its face very earnestly, loading it with all the tenderest diminutives of the language. The others were busy in pointing to those they thought had been prettiest, and none of them betrayed fear or disgust. In answer to a question of my friend about the marks of disease, the man rudely pulled out one foot that lay below the rest, and holding it up to show the marks upon it, tossed it again carelessly into the coffin. He had brought them from the hospital for infants, and they had died that morning. The coffin was worn with use. He shut down the lid, and lifted it again upon his head, went to the cemetery, to empty it like so, much off upon the heap we had seen. I had been struck repeatedly with the little value attached to human life in Italy. I have seen several of these houseless lazzaroni literally dying in the streets, and no one curious enough to look at them.

The most dreadful suffering, the most despairing cries, in the open squares, are passed unnoticed as the howling of the dog. The day before yesterday, a woman fell into the Tiber, in a fit, tottering at the mouth, and lived with pain, and though the streets were crowded, and one could make his way with difficulty, three or four ragged children were the only persons even looking at her. Never a night passes without one or more murders, and it is only heard of because the victims selected are English, and they are missed at their hotels. No such thing is permitted to be published, lest it should frighten away the strangers upon whom half the city lives; and the assassination of an Italian is really a less circumstance than the losing of a house dog in America.

When I passed through Rome, the frequented of the robberies and murders in the public streets kept the boldest men at home. A friend of mine, an Englishman, was robbed but a few steps from the Hotel in which we both lived, at eight o'clock in the evening, and the master of the Hotel was knocked down and robbed the night after. A distinguished refugee nobleman, whom I met at Marseilles, told me truly that his country was "a paradise of nature and a hell of inhabitants."

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.
Extract from Dr. Channing's Sermon on the Immortality of the Soul.

"I have thus, my hearers, endeavored to show that our nature, the more it is unquied into, discovers more clearly the impress of immortality. I do not mean that this evidence supercedes all other. From its very nature, it can only be understood thoroughly by improved and purified minds. The proof of immortality, which is suited to all understandings, is found in the Gospel, sealed by the blood, and confirmed by the resurrection of Christ. But this, I think, is made more expressive by a demonstration of its harmony with the teachings of nature. To me, nature and revelation speak with one voice, on the great theme of man's future being. Let not their joint witness be unheard.

How full, how bright, are the evidences of this grand truth! How weak are the common arguments which scepticism arrays against it! To me, there is but one objection against immortality, if objection it may be called; and this arises from the very greatness of the truth. My mind sometimes sinks under its weight—is lost in its immensity; I scarce dare believe that such a good is placed within my reach. When I think of myself as existing through all future ages, as surviving this earth and that sky, as exempted from every imperfection and error of my present being, as clothed with an angel's glory, as comprehending with my intellect, and embracing with my affections, an extent of creation, compared with which the earth is a point, when I think of myself as looking on the outward universe with an organ of vision that will reveal to me a beauty and harmony, and order, not now imagined, and as having an access to the minds of the wise and good, which will make them, in a sense, my own; when I think of myself as forming friendships with innumerable beings of rich and various intellect, and of the noblest virtue, as introduced to the society of heaven, as meeting there the great and excellent of whom I have read in history, as joined with the just made perfect, in an everlasting ministry of benevolence, as conversing with Jesus Christ, with the familiarity of friendship, and especially as having immediate intercourse with God, such as the closest intimacies of earth shadow forth—when this thought of my future being comes to me, while I hope, I also fear; the blessedness seems too great; the consciousness of present weakness and unworthiness is almost too strong for hope. But when in this frame of mind, I look around on the creation, and see the wonderful marks of an Omnipotent goodness, to which nothing is impossible, and from which every thing may be hoped—when I see around me the proofs of an infinite Father, who must desire the perpetual progress of his intellectual offspring—I look next at the human mind, and see what powers a few years have unfolded, and discern in it the capacity of everlasting improvement; and especially when I look at Jesus, the conqueror of death, the heir of immortality, which has gone as the preserver of mankind, into the mansions of light and purity, I can and do admit the almost overpowering thought of the everlasting life, growth, and felicity of the human soul."

There is in many people and particularly in youth, a strange aversion to regularity; a desire to delay what ought to be done immediately, in order to do something else which might as well be done afterwards. Be assured it is of more consequence than can be conceived, to do the better of this idle procrastinating spirit, and to acquire habits of constancy and steadiness even in the most trifling matters; without them there can be no dependence on a young person's best intentions, which a sudden humour may tempt him to lay aside for a time, when a thousand unforeseen accidents will afterwards render it more and more difficult to execute. No one can say what important consequences may follow a trivial neglect of this kind.

IRREGULARITY.

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The Pope is now attacking Don Pedro with Bulls and excommunication letters. His Holiness, in the last council he held, complained at great length of the attacks made by Don Pedro on the Church, and menaced him with his spiritual weapons. After complaining of the dismissal from Portugal of his representative in the character of Apostolic Nuncio, and drawing a picture of the injuries inflicted on religion in Portugal, he concludes:

"It is for these reasons, holy fathers, that we expressly protest that we positively disapprove of all the decrees issued by the said Government of Lisbon to the great detriment of the church, of its holy ministers, of the ecclesiastical rights and the prerogatives of the Holy See, we declare them entirely null and of no value, and in expressing our serious displeasure at the audacious measures which have been reported to us, we declare that we are ready, as the duties of our station enjoin on us, to oppose ourselves as a wall for the House of Israel, and to present ourselves to the combat in the name of the Lord, whenever the welfare of religion, and the gravity of circumstances require it. And further, this cause, which is that of God, we leave it in the hands of God.

Supported by the powerful succor of Him who loves rather to manifest his own wisdom and almighty power in drawing good from evil, than in permitting evil, we firmly hope that he will bring to better sentiments those whose actions cause the Church to groan under such heavy burdens, so painful to our paternal heart, of having recourse to those spiritual weapons which God has given to our apostolic ministry. Grant this, O God, father of light and of mercy, that our hopes may be realized—and you, venerable brothers, come with us, full of confidence, to the throne of grace, for the purpose of obtaining that mercy and finding grace in the favorable sector of the Lord, which we have fervently asked, and ask unceasingly."

Fearlessness in the Discharge of Duty.—One of the convicts at Sing Sing, N. Y. having been subjected to punishment, had vowed the death of Capt. Lynds the first opportunity. This threat came to Capt. Lynds' ears, he sent for this convict, received him alone in his bed chamber, and, without appearing to notice anything peculiar in his manner, directed the convict to shave him. The convict performed the operation without any attempt at violence. When it was over, Capt. Lynds dismissed him, telling him that he had heard he threatened his life, but that he knew he would not dare to attempt it; and that he had sent for him alone and without arms, to let him see how little he feared him.

Richmond, Va. Nov. 25.

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Webster was killed at the slaughter house of Mr. Shepperson, in this city, on Friday last, in the following remarkable manner. He was attempting to drive an animal into the slaughter house, and urged it forward by pricking its legs with a piece of wood sharpened at both ends, such as is generally made use of to extend the legs of slaughtered cattle, which he held by the middle—by a kick from the beast, the stick was struck on the end, and the point towards the body of the young man was driven into his abdomen with such force as to produce immediate death.

Comp.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Nov. 20.

Serious affray.—A great tumult occurred in this place last evening which resulted in the death of one individual and the wounding of several, one very dangerously. The circumstances were related to us as follows, but we cannot vouch for their accuracy. About dusk, Wm. Ward and Henry Byrom (the one that shot Ellis in Macon) met with a Mr. Vail whom the latter charged with leaving Macon to avoid giving testimony in the Ellis case, and made an attack upon him by choking and slightly stabbing him, after which they went to the confectionary store of Mr. Dobour, whom they taunted and insulted, and broke a large number of his decanters, tumblers, &c., and beat Mr. Hamilton Gaither, who took or was supposed to take some interest in the injury done to Mr. Dobour. They then went to Mr. Combs's Tavern, where they were rude, and on being expostulated struck the bar-keeper who ran, and on Mr. McComb coming, as it is said, with pistols, they seized him and pressed him back till they got into the dining room, where it is said, Byrom or Ward levelled a pistol to fire at Mr. McComb, and a Mr. Barclay struck up the muzzle and the contents entered the ceiling. A scuffle ensued, and another pistol was discharged, by which Ward was shot a little below the breast, and was carried off supposed to be killed, and for some time after was

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to-day, and may recover. His recovery, however, is at present quite uncertain, as it is difficult to determine the direction of the ball, which declared pass through. It is said that Ward declines his knowledge of the person who shot him, but refused to give his name unless certain to die.

Byrom's were. Much injury was done to Mr. McComb's Bar, at this first visit, and after Ward was taken off, Byrom went there again and committed great depredations on the house, by knocking out the windows, &c. and the Bar was rendered a complete wreck.—Mr. McComb having been taken up stairs by his friends—and no one interfering in the destruction, tho' many hundreds of people were in the street. Indeed, every one was so much so that the least movements against it would have been at the immediate peril of his life, and not a single police officer appeared.—About 10 o'clock, he (Byrom) went a third time to McComb's, armed with a sword, three or four dirks, and three or four pistols, all cocked, and his left hand, and a drawn sword in his right—acting altogether as he had done before, like a maniac. He went into the house through the entry, cut each window with the sword as he passed along the rear of the long range of buildings, and was proceeding up stairs, when he was shot in the head with several bullets, discharged from the head of the stairs, and fell instantly dead. It is said Mr. McComb shot him, and that he was instantly acknowledged it. It was of course in self-defence; for the necessity of it would seem unavoidable. A most terrible state of things we scarcely ever heard of in a civilized community, and the absence of the Police at this time is unaccountable, and most disgraceful. But really the whole community were kept off, indeed, by the desperate maniac who has fallen.

M. de Chateaubriand has published statistics of the victims of the first French Revolution, from which it appears that the number of persons guillotined was 17,412—of which number 2,917 were females, and 18,635 were men of the middling and lower classes. In addition to those guillotined, M. Chateaubriand states that there were killed in La Vendee 940,749, including 22,000 children and women, whose deaths were occasioned by premature labor; and that the victims at Nantes, by orders of Carrier, were 10,224, and Lyons, 31,000, making a gross total of 1,000,583, without reckoning those massacred at Versailles, &c. in prisons at Paris, nor those shot at Marseilles, Toulon, and other parts of France.

Perruques, Nov. 26.

The steamboat Beaver, arrived on Monday night last, brings information, that on that day the extensive Woolen and Cotton Manufactory of the Harmony Society at Economy, was entirely consumed by fire. The fire was caused, it is supposed, by an incendiary. The loss is about one hundred thousand dollars, no insurance.

From the Boston Journal of Saturday.

An Awkward Predicament.—A curious affair took place not long since in one of our country towns, which we make bold to publish (omitting names and localities), as a warning to all fortune-seekers who may think of being married.

The unfortunate gentleman in question was married early in the summer, to a lady with whom he had been acquainted but a few days; while, at the same time, he had an engagement with another young lady, and with whom he corresponded after his marriage. From the circumstances of their not having sufficient funds to give a party, they determined on keeping it a secret until their finances should increase. But when that event had arrived, they found themselves in embarrassment, which they knew not how to overcome, (in reference to their wedding having been secret.) To obviate these difficulties, they at length concluded to have the ceremony again performed, and accordingly made arrangements—invited the company—engaged the minister, &c.—Before the evening arrived, unfortunately, the clergyman was informed of their previous marriage; and after the party had assembled, he sent a note, stating that "circumstances rendered it inconsistent for him to attend!"—And thus situated, he was compelled to send for the clergyman who had formerly officiated. When he arrived, instead of marrying them, he introduced them to the company as Mr. and Mrs. —, stating at the time, that he had married them a number of weeks previous, and that it had been kept secret for reasons which they could better explain than himself! The sensations depicted at this critical moment, on the countenances of the hero and the heroine of the party, may better be imagined than described. We advise all bachelors never to be married—but once.

Inhabitants of Oysters.—Observations with the microscope have shown that the shell of an oyster is a world occupied by an innumerable quantity of small animals compared to which the oyster itself is a colossus. The liquid enclosed between the shells of the oyster contains a multitude of embryos covered with transparent scales, which swim with easy, bounded and twenty of these embryos, placed side by side, would not make an inch in breadth.—This liquor contains, besides, a great variety of animalcules, five hundred times less in size, which give out a phosphoric light. Yet these are not the only inhabitants of this dwelling: there are also three distinct species of worms. A deceitful peace is more hurtful than an open war.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DEAR CITIZENS:

In communicating to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, I rejoice, that I am enabled to contrast you on the propitious circumstances under which you have met to perform your legislative duties. Our country still continues to be the abode of peace; the home of freedom; the favored spot of earth to which the nations of the world continue to flock as to the only abiding place of rational liberty. To the American patriot, when he contemplates the pre-eminent advantages his own country possesses over those of every other, its moral prosperity, the extent, variety, and fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, its physical strength and resources, and the innumerable amount of human comfort and happiness it imparts, the reflection must be peculiarly gratifying, that the government under which he lives, and by which he is protected, so mild in its measures, so simple in its structure, based upon the will and the affections of the people; not less, but oftentimes, operating upon and controlling more than twelve millions of citizens, native or adopted; its power so where seen or felt, except in the administration and the execution of just and equitable laws, righteously administered, and mildly, but firmly enforced, can compare with those of any other nation of the world. A prudent course of administration, extending its fostering care and protecting influence into every part of the Union, that will continue to cherish the great national interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, preserving them as much as possible in a condition of prosperous equality, neither fostering the one to the exclusion of others, nor withholding aid and encouragement from either, when it is needed, will contribute greatly towards producing so desirable a result.

In our own Commonwealth, we are in the enjoyment of every comfort that can reasonably be desired to minister to the wants or to gratify the wishes of rational creatures. The health of our citizens, with the exception of a slight visitation in a single quarter of the State, has been marvelously preserved; abundant harvests have richly rewarded the toil of the husbandman; and a prosperity, as universal as it is grateful, is the portion of our industrious, enterprising people. In appreciating these blessings, as we ought, fellow-citizens, it becomes us to be mindful of our obligations to the beneficent source from whence they are derived, and to adore, with grateful hearts, the goodness of Him who so bountifully supplies all our wants, and graciously dispenses to each of us so many unmerited favors.

Your predecessors having failed, at the last session of the General Assembly, to elect a Senator, to represent this State in the Congress of the U. States, for six years, from the 4th of March last, the duty will devolve upon you to fill the vacancy which was thus occasioned and now exists; and as the State is but partially represented in that dignified branch of the National Legislature, now in session, your early attention is respectfully invited to the subject.

In the course of your deliberations, but few laws of a general nature will require your attention; such, however, of that description, as will present themselves for your consideration, will be of general interest to our constituents, and public expectation will be disappointed, if their enactment should be neglected or postponed. With few exceptions, our civil and criminal codes are sufficiently copious already, and contain provisions and sanctions abundantly comprehensive, as well for the just and equitable administration of the government in all its departments, as for the protection of the citizen in all his rights. The former is under a course of revision by commissioners appointed under a resolution of the General Assembly, who, so far as they have progressed in the difficult work, have given ample proof of a determination, as well as the ability, to give the State codes of laws as perfect as human industry, laborious research, and legal skill combined, can make it, and which will, it is believed, require but little more of the action of the General Assembly to give it effect, than its sanction and approval. Several reports have heretofore been made by the revisers, in-part accompanied by bills, some of which still remain to be acted upon by the Legislature; and being for the most part of much general interest, it is believed, that their enactment into laws would conduce to the public good. A further report, from the same source, of other important bills, may be expected shortly.

The promptitude with which crime is detected, its efficient and certain punishment; the checks and restraints imposed upon criminals by the provisions introduced into our penal code, designed as well for the reformation as for the punishment of the convict, it is believed will always furnish as much security to the lives, the persons, and the property of our citizens, as can be reasonably expected from human enactments. It may not be improper here to state, for the information of the General Assembly, that our plan of penitentiary reform, as practised in the prison at Philadelphia, denominated "The Eastern Penitentiary," continues to elicit the approbation of all who have had an opportunity of witnessing its salutary influence upon the unfortunate convicts, and to answer the just expectations of its most ardent friends. On the 1st of Nov. last, there were 132 convicts confined within the walls of this prison, of which number 129 were males and 3 females. 51 of them were received into the prison since the 1st of Jan. last. In the management of the institution, and the enforcement of its discipline, great praise is due to those to whom the supervision and care of the establishment is committed, and in none more peculiarly so, than to the prudent and intelligent warden, to whose acumen and assiduity, the system owes

many of its valuable improvements, and to whose energy and firmness in carrying it into execution, it is greatly indebted for its efficiency and success. That the depraved and reckless inmates of 132 cells should be reduced to obedience and submission, without the infliction of stripes, or a more rigorous punishment than solitary confinement without labor, and a diminution of food for the refractory; and separate confinement with labor, the ordinary discipline of the establishment, for

those who are not so, is not a little extraordinary; but that the punishment, thus inflicted, should be so far efficacious as to reclaim the hardened offender, as would seem to be demonstrated by the remarkably few that of convicts discharged from the prison since it has gone into operation, not one of them has been returned, is truly astonishing. From the organization of the establishment until the 1st of Oct. last, its avails, arising principally from the profits upon the labor of the convicts, have exceeded its current expenses to the amount of \$57,64; but there has been an excess of the latter, over the former, for the 10 months immediately preceding and ending on the 1st of Oct. last, of \$186. This is accounted for, partly, upon the ground of the depreciation in the value of cotton goods manufactured at the prison, of which there is a heavy stock on hand when the depression took place, partly from the want of capital to pay for the raw material, of which there was purchased on the credit of the institution, and used in the manufacturing department to the value of \$10,000, upon which sum, after the usual periods of credit, interest accrued, the payment of which necessarily reduced to a certain extent the proceeds arising from that source; and lastly, from the receipt into the establishment of a large number of convicts who were not mechanics, and whom it was necessary to instruct in some mechanic art before their labor could become profitable to the institution, and whose earnings until then were not equal to their subsistence. It is believed by those whose opinions are the result of experience, and are consequently entitled to respectful consideration, that if a moderate fund should be appropriated by the Legislature of the State, and placed at the disposal of the persons having the charge of the manufacturing department, thus enabling them to purchase the raw material at cash prices, the advantages resulting to the institution would be found to be of sufficient moment to justify the measure. Without, however, expressing an opinion on the subject, I submit the suggestion itself for the consideration of the General Assembly.

In pursuance of the authority and directions contained in the act of the 27th of February last, relative to the Western and Eastern Penitentiaries, and the Philadelphia county prison, the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary have been actively engaged in effecting the alterations in the structure of that establishment, contemplated in the first section of the act, and of 131 cells authorized to be constructed, the stone and brick work of a block, consisting of 104 cells, of 2 stories in height, adapted to the discipline of solitary confinement, with labor, as practised in the Eastern Penitentiary, is nearly completed, and the work pertaining to them is also considerably advanced; it is confidently believed that with proper exertions this tier of cells will be fit for the reception of convicts early in the month of April next; other important portions of the work forming essential parts of the contemplated alterations, consisting of structures of various kinds, are in a state of active forwardness, and will, together with the cells above mentioned, be roofed and closed in, during the present season. When both these establishments shall have been entirely completed, and the system of discipline intended to be enforced throughout shall have gone into full operation, it is not doubted that a considerable revenue will be derived to the State from these sources.

Whilst we lament the depravity and deplore the frailty of human nature, which give occasion to the necessity for supporting such institutions amongst us, it requires no extraordinary stretch of sagacity to trace their causes, in a great measure, to an entire neglect of mental culture and of moral and religious instruction, which is so alarmingly conspicuous in some parts of our (in other respects) flourishing Commonwealth, and to discover a remedy, which if not sovereign, will, at least, contribute to a more healthy state of public virtue and morals; in a suitable attention to an enlightened cultivation of the minds of our youth;—to a more general diffusion of knowledge, and to an enlarged liberal and extensive intellectual improvement, capable of elevating the understanding above the degrading influence of the passions; the seductive banishments of vice; or the deceptive delusions that mask the infamy of crime.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION, if it were practicable to enforce it every where, would operate as a powerful check upon vice, and would do more to diminish the black catalogue of crimes so generally prevalent, than any other measure, whether for prevention or punishment, that has hitherto been devised. In this State it is not only considered as being entirely practicable, but is enjoined by the Constitution as a solemn duty, the non-compliance with which has already stamped the stain of inexcusable negligence upon the character of the Commonwealth, which nothing short of prompt and efficient measures in compliance with the constitutional requisition can remove. The Legislature has the authority of the Constitution to act efficiently and without control in this matter, and to provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis, is one of the public measures to which I feel it to be my duty now to call your attention, and most solemnly to press upon your consideration. Our apathy and indifference in reference to this subject becomes the more conspicuous, when we reflect, that whilst we are expending millions for the improvement of the physical condition of the State, we have not hitherto appropriated a single dollar that is available for the intellectual improvement of its youth, in a moral and political point of view, in a ten fold more consequence, either as respects the moral influence of the State, or its political power and safety. Let me not be understood, however, as objecting to the expenditure of money in prosecuting the public works far from it; but I would respectfully urge, that whilst the one is being successfully done, the other should not be left undone; indeed, judging from the flattering indications already given by the former, there is reason to believe, that from the redundant and progressively increasing revenue which may, with great certainty, be expected to flow into the Treasury from that source, much aid may, at no distant day, be derived to the latter, should it be found expedient to resort to that branch of the public revenue for such a purpose.

According to the returns of the last census we have, in Pennsylvania, 561,180 children, under the age of 15 years, and 149,059, between the ages of 15 and 20 years, forming an aggregate of 710,239 juvenile persons of both sexes, under the age of 20 years, most of them requiring more or less instruction. And yet, with all this numerous youthful population, growing up around us, who in a few years are to be our rulers and our law-giv-

ers, the defenders of our country and the pillars of the State, and upon whose education will depend, in a great measure, the preservation of our liberties and the safety of the republic, we have neither schools established for their instruction, nor provision made by law for establishing them, as enjoined by the Constitution. How many of the number last mentioned, would be entitled, without the meaning of the constitution, to be taught gratis, I have no means of ascertaining, but am inclined to the opinion, that 400,000 would fall short of the number; about 20,000 of these, as appears from the returns made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of January last, are returned as charity scholars, whose tuition is to be paid for out of the county funds, leaving, according to this assumption, 380,000 entirely unprovided for.

I have said that there has not hitherto been an appropriation made that is available, for the purposes of education; this is literally true, but the Legislature, by the act of 2nd April, 1832, have made provision for creating a fund, in prospect, for that object, by setting apart for common school purposes, the proceeds arising from unpatented lands, fees in the land office, and all moneys received in pursuance of the provisions contained in the fourth section of the act to increase the county rates and levies, passed the 25th day of March, 1831, which it is estimated, will, on the 1st day of April next, amount to a sum not less than \$40,503 dollars, and 72 cents. This sum, with the amount annually accruing from the increased county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth, whilst the act continues in force, and that arising from a continuance of the avails of the land office thereafter, is chargeable upon the internal improvement fund, at a compound interest of 6 per cent per annum, until it shall produce 100,000 dollars annually, after which the interest is to be distributed at the end of each year, and applied to the support of common schools throughout the State. Estimating this fund in its most favorable aspect, the interest will amount to the sum contemplated for distribution on or about the 1st of April, 1843; in the mean time, however, there are no available means for commencing this much desired measure of State policy, this true system of republican equality, that will level all distinction between rich and poor; that will place the child of the most indigent citizen of the Commonwealth, upon a level with that of his richer neighbor, both in the school room and upon the Campus; will instruct the rising generation in their duties as citizens; enable them to appreciate the sentiment of acquired freedom; and secure the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty to our country, by teaching them what civil and religious liberty really import and mean. It is to this all important measure, both as regards our happiness as a people, and the security of our invaluable political institutions, to which I would earnestly invite your immediate attention, and to which I would solicit your prompt action.

It is time, fellow citizens, that the character of our State should be redeemed from the state of supineness and indifference under which its most important interests, the education of its citizens, have so long been languishing, and that a system should be arranged, that would ensure, not only an adequate number of schools to be established throughout the State, but would extend its provisions so as to secure the education and instruction of a competent number of active, intelligent teachers, who will not only be prepared, but well qualified, to take upon themselves the government of the schools, and to communicate instruction to the scholars. Some of our colleges that had been abandoned either from mismanagement, or the want of sufficient encouragement, are about to be re-incorporated under encouraging circumstances; most of these have partaken largely of the liberality and bounty of the State, and would doubtless willingly extend their aid to accomplish an object so desirable. Others have but recently been established and gone into operation, and have, as yet, received no share of the Commonwealth's munificence; some if not all of these last mentioned, have adopted the popular and approved Fellenberg system of uniting labor with study; these, it is believed would make admirable nurseries for bringing up and qualifying young men for the business of teaching. Moderate appropriations in aid of those literary institutions that have not participated of the Commonwealth's bounty might place them in a condition to furnish the State with a respectable number of well educated young men, instructed in some of those institutions propose to do, in the business of teaching as a profession, in a short time and at a comparatively trifling expense. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration; should they elicit a more eligible or better plan for attaining the end desired, it will afford me much gratification to unite with the General Assembly in carrying it into effect.

The opinion is maintained by many of our citizens and not a few of our statesmen, that individual enterprise in Pennsylvania, has been greatly discouraged, and in some instances entirely depressed, by the too general and indiscriminate conferring of corporate privileges, creating monopolies in branches of industry which ought to be left to individual exertion alone. Our statute books exhibit a spirit of liberality, in the legislation of the State in that respect, which it might be prudent, in some measure, to restrain. The true line of discrimination would seem to be this, that in all great and important undertakings or enterprises, having for their object the advancement of the public convenience, accommodation or interest, to the accomplishment of which individual effort and capital would be inadequate, acts for the incorporation of companies or associations of individuals, may be safely, and, in many instances, beneficially granted; but, wherever a branch of business or enterprise of any kind can be successfully and advantageously conducted or carried on by citizens in their individual capacities, there ought to be no legislative interference; but the enterprise, whatever it may be, should be left entirely to individual exertion, and to that spirit of competition which never fails to be awakened and rendered sagacious by personal interest or the alluring prospect of gain. Another objection, of much force, is made to the privilege of voting by proxy, peculiar in this country, I believe, to corporations alone, and being entirely at variance with the genius and principles of our government. This section of arbitrary power, it is believed, ought not to remain engrafted upon our institutions, inasmuch as it is often perverted to the base end of purposes, by the individual who has address enough to procure a sufficient number of proxies to control the elections of the institution of which he is a member; the provisions of the acts of Assembly on this subject, being either entirely disregarded or

shamefully evaded. The tyranny displayed by individuals, resulting from this privilege, is not unfrequently severely felt by the members of the corporation themselves, who become objects of displeasure with him who wields the power, but the whole community within the reach of its influence, is often injuriously affected by it. Other reasons might be advanced to induce legislative interference; enough has been said, it is presumed, to elicit enquiry.

Complaints are general throughout the State in reference to the laws now in force, denominated "the Militia System," and the burdens and exactions in which they involve a large portion of the most industrious and useful class of our citizens. Many of these complaints are doubtless well-founded, and require a corrective; but whatever may be the defects and imperfections of the system, a question worthy of grave consideration presents itself at the very threshold of the inquiry,—to determine as to the nature and extent of the remedy to be applied, and how far it is within the competency of the Legislature of the State to apply it. The Constitution of the United States has expressly delegated to Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia;" reserving to the States "the appointment of officers and the training of the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." The act of Congress of the eighth of May, 1792, entitled, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," has made provision for the organization, and prescribed the rules of discipline according to which the militia is to be exercised and trained; and has also designated, with sufficient clearness and certainty, the description of persons who are to be subject to the discipline prescribed. That there is a much greater number of militia enrolled and obliged to submit to the alternative of training or paying fines, than there is occasion for, or than will be needed or could be usefully employed for the defence of the country, will not, I presume, be disputed; but, whether that number could be reduced to the amount desired, without running counter to the provisions of the paramount act of Congress referred to, and disturbing the uniformity intended to be established by Congress throughout the U. States, is a question worthy of consideration. The system, as at present existing in Pennsylvania, is not only grievously burdensome to the people, but is a drain, to a considerable extent, upon the treasury, and its radical re-organization could not be otherwise than acceptable to the community. To make the militia effective as a military force, its re-organization must be entire, and to accomplish that, Congress alone, according to my impression, possesses the power. The Legislature of the States may administer palliatives, but do not possess the competent means to effect a radical cure. I think I am borne out in this opinion, by the course recently pursued by the Legislatures of several of our sister States, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the more perfect organization of the militia of the several States of the Union; evidently questioning their own competency to arrange systems for their respective States, independently of the acts of Congress. A communication containing resolutions to this effect, has been received from the Governor of the State of New Hampshire, since the adjournment of the Legislature, copies of which are herewith transmitted. I take great pleasure in informing the General Assembly, that from information recently received, I am authorized to state, that the board of commissioners to revise the Civil Code, have prepared a bill in relation to this distracting subject, which may be expected at an early period of the present session; and from the able manner in which the gentlemen composing the board discharge their duties generally, and the thorough examination the subject upon which each bill reported by them is predicated, undergoes before it is submitted to the Legislature, we may expect to derive much valuable information from its arrangement and provisions, and the views taken of the subject by the commissioners, in their report, if we should not approve of the bill itself in all its details.

The loan of \$2,540,661 44, authorized by the act of the 16th of February last, after the usual notice had been given, was taken by Jesse R. Burden, he agreeing to pay \$113 51 in money, for every hundred dollars of stock, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum. And that of \$530,000, directed to be made by the act of 27th of March last, was taken, after similar notice, by Messrs. S. & M. Allen of the city of Philadelphia, at 114 dollars in money, for every \$100 in stock, bearing a like interest; they having previously become possessors of the first mentioned loan, by transfer from the original holder. By these several transactions, the State will have realized, upon receipt of the whole amount borrowed, \$251,357 58, in premiums, or as bounties paid for the loans thus made.

In my last annual message, I stated upon information derived from a source in which I had entire confidence, that most of the new works that under contract, would be finished in the course of this season. It appears, however, that the expectations then entertained will not be realized to the extent anticipated. Various causes, not within their control, as I have been informed, have retarded their non completion, in the reports of the agents having immediate charge of the works. As a statement of the causes that operated to produce such a result will be exhibited in detail by the board of canal commissioners in their report, I respectfully refer you to that document for the necessary explanations. Whilst, however, it is to be regretted that any portion of the public works alluded to should,

from any cause, remain unfinished, it is nevertheless highly gratifying to learn, that although only seventy-two additional miles of canal and rail road have been in use during the present season, the tolls have been increased to an amount in that time nearly threefold that of the preceding season. The tolls received upon our public improvements during the year ending on the 31st of October, 1832, amounted to \$50,909 57; those received for the year ending on the 31st of October last, amount to \$151,419 69; and this too, before the works had become connected, or the people were prepared with the necessary means for transportation upon them. It is confidently expected by those whose means of information enables them to calculate with some degree of certainty, that the tolls to be received for the current year (1834), will fall little short of, if they do not exceed, a half a million of dollars. Should that be the case, of which there is scarcely a doubt entertained, the public improvements will at once have relieved the people from the payment of the interest upon ten millions of dollars of State debt, and to that amount, the debt contracted by the State for internal improvements may be considered as neutralized if not virtually paid; the improvements being to all intents and purposes equivalent in point of value to the sum upon which their proceeds pay the interest. It is proper, however, to remark that in order to realize this sum from tolls, as well as to secure the trade of the West much will depend upon the enterprise and exertions of individuals. The State at a vast expense will have completed, early next Spring, an entire line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by canals and rail-ways; upon these, merchandise and produce can be transported from city to city, in the short period of eight days, and that too, at a rate of freight so much reduced, as to enable us to enter into successful competition with our rivals for the Western trade. But this trade, so important, as well to the revenue of the Commonwealth, as to the future wealth and prosperity of our principal commercial cities; is not to be secured but by timely and vigorous efforts. The Commonwealth, so far as she was concerned in the general welfare, has done her duty in constructing the public works; but it is not to be expected that she will line them with boats, or cover them with cars; this must be done, if done at all, by individuals or companies. The importance of securing the trade of the Western States, has for years past, attracted the attention of two of our most enterprising and prosperous sister States, the one on the North and the other on the South, nor have the most strenuous and persevering efforts been wanting on their part to monopolize so important a branch of commerce. A policy on our part that would induce us to remain idle spectators when so much is at stake, would be altogether indefensible, especially, when we have all the advantages of a central position; the shortness of our route; the advantages of earlier and latter navigation of our canals; our mineral wealth and agricultural productions, all presenting a superiority of advantages and facilities in accomplishing the important object, which if early embraced and vigorously improved, will not fail to secure to our Commonwealth, a complete ascendancy. To our merchants and others interested in securing a commerce so extensive as well as profitable, the necessity of prompt and efficient measures to have in readiness all the facilities and means for an active and energetic transportation upon our public works early in the spring, must be manifestly obvious.

For the amount in detail, of the appropriations that will be required to complete the unfinished works, and finish the railroads with the necessary appendages to put them in operation, I must beg leave to refer you to the report of the board of canal commissioners.

With prospects so flattering, fellow-citizens, in the very infancy of our public works, the friends of the internal improvement policy may rest satisfied that the day is not far distant, when Pennsylvania, encouraged by the success which has attended her public improvements; their continually increasing productiveness; the overflowing treasury, for which she will be indebted to the redundant revenues derived from that source; and threatened as she is, on all sides, to be deprived of that commerce which the God of Nature seems to have destined for her use, will in her own defence, force the waters of Lake Erie to mingle with those of the Allegheny and the Delaware; the Ohio canal to become tributary to her own extensive improvements; the waters of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, by means of the Elmira canal, to unite with those of the Susquehanna; and will cause the wilderness countries, drained by the improvements by which all this will be accomplished, to "smile and blossom as the rose." This may be regarded as fabled now, but it must become fact before long; and, judging from "the signs of the times," it would not be surprising if it should all happen in our day and generation, and be achieved by the force of public opinion itself.

The finances of the Commonwealth should always claim the attention of a vigilant Legislature; and a rigid scrutiny and examination into their condition, and the conduct of those to whose control and management they are entrusted, will not fail to be attended with beneficial consequences.

As it is more than probable that the commissioners for revising the civil code will prepare and report a bill for the organization of the several courts, I shall forbear from urging the subject of the Judiciary upon your attention at this time. I received, during the recess of the Legislature, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the act of the last session, ceding to the U. States jurisdiction over certain grounds and buildings belonging to the Naval Asylum, near the city of Philadelphia, to which I would ask the early attention of the General Assembly. Copies of the communication will be laid before you.

I have also received from the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, communications accompanied by an act and resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the subject of lotteries; also a report and resolutions in relation to the public lands of the U. States; also a report and resolutions relative to a proposition for a convention of the States, to revise the Constitution of the U. States; also a report and resolutions in relation to certain resolutions of the State of Georgia on the same subject.

A letter from the Governor of New Hampshire, enclosing a resolution of the Legislature of that State, relative to an exchange of law reports.

A letter from the Executive of the State of Connecticut, enclosing certain resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, relative to the Tariff laws, and amendments of the Constitution of the U. States.

A communication from the Governor of Maryland, enclosing certain resolutions of the General Assembly relative to the South Carolina ordinances.

Also a communication from the Governor of the State of Mississippi, enclosing the proceedings of the Legislature of that State, upon certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, in relation to the call of a convention of the States, for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution; Copies of all which, will be laid before you.

In closing this communication, allow me, fellow citizens, to advert once more to the happy condition of our beloved country and its incomparable institutions, and whilst I exhort you to watch with an untiring vigilance over the political rights of our Commonwealth, reserved to her by the great charter of our liberties, permit me to invoke your patriotism and your zeal, and through you, that of our common constituents, in behalf of that unity of government which constitutes us one people; to implore you and them to rally round the Federal Union, as the palladium of our political safety and happiness; watching, in the language of the father of his country, "for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Finally, in the discharge of your legislative duties, let me assure you of a hearty concurrence, on my part, in all constitutional acts and measures tending to the public good; and that you may be guided, in your deliberations, by that wisdom which cannot err, to the adoption of such measures as will do honour to yourselves and advance the prosperity and happiness of the people, is my sincere and fervent prayer.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, December 4th, 1833.

Another Indian Difficulty.—We find, by an article in the Savannah Georgian, that there has been another Indian affray in Gilmer county, Georgia. The Cherokees are said to have killed a workman and burned a mill belonging to Col. Goodman, near Ellijay.

Very Mysterious.—The editor of the Norfolk Herald, in speaking of the late movement of troops to Alabama, says that he has now reason to believe that it has

the connection with the recent misunderstanding between the two Governments, but is a precautionary measure in reference to another party. His information does not permit him to be more explicit at present.

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appropriations, and restoring to the Internal improvement fund the sum of \$135,897 18, which had been authorized by law to be taken from that fund for the payment of interest due in August, 1832, have left a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st November last, of \$367,423 32, to meet future contingent and other demands upon the Government. It is proper that I should state, for the information of the General Assembly, that \$380,000, part of a loan of \$600,000 authorized by act of 13th March, 1824, will be reimbursable on the 1st of May next; such, however, are the gratifying assurances received from the heads of the financial departments, as to leave no doubt of the ability of the Treasury, without material interference with the numerous other demands upon it, to meet the occasion, and to reimburse to the holders of the stock, the amount of principal and interest that will be then due, without the necessity of resorting to a loan, or any other measure for that purpose. It affords me much pleasure to assure the General Assembly, that such are the cheering prospects in regard to the future redundancy of the revenues of the State, and the flattering evidences of continued accretion and increase, as to leave no room to doubt of the entire ability which will thus accrue to the Treasury, and enable it to meet the ordinary demands upon it as they shall hereafter arise.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The first session of the Twenty-third Congress opened yesterday with an unusually full attendance in the House of Representatives, and a considerable majority in the Senate.

In the SENATE, the VICE PRESIDENT, being absent, the Chair was taken by the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. WATTS, of Tennessee.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ANDREW STEVENSON of Virginia, was re-elected Speaker, without any regular opposition. WALTER S. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, was, on the third ballot, chosen Clerk of the House; no other business besides swearing in the members was done.

The vote for Clerk stood as follows, on the third ballot:

Walter S. Franklin,	117
Mathew St. Clair Clarke,	110

Washington, Dec. 4.

The organization of the House of Representatives was yesterday completed by the re-election of the old Sergeant-at-Arms, and the re-appointment of the other worthy officers, the Door-keeper, and Assistant Door-keeper.

The message of the President of the U. States, contained in the Supplement which accompanies this Paper, was received in both Houses of Congress about 10 minutes past one o'clock, read, and respectfully heard.

Dec. 5.

Yesterday the CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the annual report of the Treasurer of the United States.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the removal of the Public Deposits from the U. States Bank and its branches, which, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. GARNETT, 5000 copies of the report, and 1500 copies of the documents, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that he should, on Monday, ask leave to introduce a Joint Resolution, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President.

The Senate is engaged in settling the contested rights to seats of two gentlemen claiming to be Senator from the State of Rhode Island; the same question is before the House of Representatives, relative to two gentlemen from Kentucky.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

On assuming the Chair, on Monday last.

GENTLEMEN: This is the fourth time that you have been pleased to call me to this high office. For this new and distinguished mark of your confidence and favor, I pray you to accept my warm and grateful acknowledgments; and whilst it will be deeply valued and cherished by me as the best reward for any past service that I may have rendered, it shall inspire me with a zeal so to conduct myself as to justify in some measure the choice of my friends, and merit the continued approbation of my country. Would to God that I was better qualified to fulfil the arduous duties of the Chair, suitable to its dignity and importance, my own wishes and honor, and the just expectations of the House. There are few stations, gentlemen, under our Government, either in relation to the elevation, or the nature and extent of their duties, more laborious or responsible than that of Speaker of this House; and there probably has been no period in the past history of our country, when the duties of the Chair were more important, or calculated to impose higher responsibilities, than at the present moment: enhanced as they necessarily must be, by the enlarged number of the House; by the increased mass of its ordinary business; and by those interesting and important subjects, which will, no doubt, be presented for consideration, and probably give rise to deep political excitement.

For the last six years, my experience in this Chair has taught me, not only to know and feel its responsibilities and trials, but to know likewise how difficult and indeed impossible it is, in an office like this, whose duties must often be discharged amidst the warmth of party feeling, for any man, whoever he may be, to free himself from censure or give unqualified satisfaction; and especially in times like these, when the acts of public men are not passed lightly over, nor any very charitable judgment pronounced upon their motives.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, sincerely distrustful of my abilities, both in their character and extent, I come again, at your bidding, to this high office. All that I dare hope or promise, will be, to proceed in the path marked out, and in the spirit of the principles which I laid down for my government when I first came to this Chair. It shall be my constant and ardent desire, to discharge my duty, with all the ability and address in my power; with the temper and moderation, due to the station and the House; and at least with a zeal and fidelity of intention, which shall bear me up under every embarrassment and difficulty, and entitle me to the approbation of the just and liberal portion of my country. But all my efforts must prove vain, if without that liberal and cordial co-operation which the House have heretofore so kindly extended to the Chair. How much will depend upon yourselves, gentlemen, individually, in preserving the permanent laws and rules of the House, and giving dignity and character to its proceedings; it is not necessary that I should attempt to impress on you; nor is it needful, I am sure, that I should admonish you of the magnitude of your trust.

or the manner in which it ought to be discharged. But this I will take occasion to say, that if it be true that this House is justly to be regarded as the great bulwark of liberty and order; if here, in this exalted refuge, the people are to look for the security and safety of their free institutions, and to repose with unlimited confidence and affection, how important, how deeply important is it, that we prove ourselves worthy of the trust, and act as it becomes the Representatives of a free and enlightened nation.

Yes, gentlemen, animated by a virtuous and patriotic zeal, let all our proceedings, I pray you, be marked with forbearance, moderation, and dignity; let us diligently and steadily pursue those measures, and those only, which are best calculated to advance the happiness and glory of our beloved country, and render that Union, which our fathers established for the protection of our liberties, imperishable and immortal!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1833.

Mr. Fullerton rose and observed, that as the Chief Clerk was absent, he moved that the Assistant Clerk proceed to read the returns of Senators elected at the late election. Agreed to; and Mr. Minor, the Assistant Clerk, then read the returns.—On calling the names of the Senators, 29 were present. Absent, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Packer, Mr. Read and Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Petriken moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, which was agreed to; and THOMAS RINGLAND, of Washington county, was unanimously elected Speaker. Mr. Ringland expressed in very neat terms his sense of the honor conferred by his unanimous election.

The oaths of office were administered by Mr. Taylor, and then the new members were qualified.

Mr. Fullerton moved that the other officers of the Senate be elected on Thursday. Mr. Smyser moved to strike out Thursday and insert Friday—which was not agreed to, and the original motion was adopted.

Mr. Breck, after a few remarks, submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, in conjunction with a like committee of the House of Representatives, (if that House should see proper to appoint such) for the purpose of digesting a system of general education for this Commonwealth; and that all reports upon that subject, together with the unfinished business of last session, be referred to said joint committee, who are instructed to report as early as possible by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, December 4, 1833.

In the Senate, this morning, the following standing committees were appointed, viz:

Accounts.—Messrs. Kern, Rogers, Meckling, Hibshman and Fore.

Claims.—Messrs. Smyser, Fullerton, Baker, Matheys and Hays.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Cunningham, Hassinger, Packer, Penrose and Sangston.

Militia.—Messrs. Matheys, Rogers, McCulloch, Robinson and Petriken.

Banks.—Messrs. Boyd, Hays, Taylor, Stoever and Smith.

Education.—Messrs. Fullerton, Read, Breck, Smith and Hassinger.

Roads, Bridges, and Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Petriken, Dickey, Cunningham, Hopkins and Baker.

Agriculture and domestic manufactures.—Messrs. Stoever, Jackson, Newhard, Klingensmith and Sangston.

Compare bills and present them to the Governor for his approbation.—Messrs. Krebs, Rogers, McCulloch, Fore and Dickey.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Klingensmith, McCulloch, Middlecoff, Fullerton and Kern.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Jackson, Boyd, Robinson, Meckling and Geiger.

Corporations.—Messrs. Breck, Read, Klingensmith, Middlecoff and Newhard; Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Packer, Hopkins, Penrose, Smith and Read.

Revenue bills passed by the House of Representatives.—Messrs. Taylor, Geiger, Middlecoff, Hibshman and Fore.

Library.—Messrs. Hassinger, Krebs, and Taylor.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Rogers, Stoever, Robinson, Hays and Penrose.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 3, 1833.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Wallace, the clerk proceeded to read the returns of election of the several members. Ninety-six answered to their names. The absentees were Messrs. Brauton, Cocklin, Jackson of Lancaster, and Noble. On motion of Mr. Gross, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Mr. Noble appeared and took his seat. On motion of Mr. Wallace, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, the clerks officiating as tellers. The following ballottings took place.

1	2	3	4	5
James Findley	17	23	37	47
James Thompson	15	18	19	13
Saml. Anderson	19	18	14	15

1	2	1	20	20	21
John Strohm	1	1	1	1	1
Abner Laocok	1	1	1	1	1
Jno. H. Walker	1	1	1	1	1
Daniel Boileau	1	1	1	1	0

After the fourth vote, the name of Mr. Thompson was withdrawn. Mr. Findley being declared duly elected was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Thompson and Strohm, and in returning his thanks to the House said:

That he thanked the house for the en-

inent proof they had just given him of their favourable opinion, and that he should endeavor to win the gratitude for their kindness, by the manner in which he would discharge the duties of the station to which he has been called. He would use every exertion to justify the confidence they had reposed in him, nevertheless he found that he should be sometimes constrained to throw himself on their indulgence, and to rely, in some measure, upon the continuance of that friendly regard that had just been so strongly manifested. Upon the nature and importance of their duties as members of that House, and the necessity of conforming to the rules established for the regulation of their actions as such, if they expected their enactments to be respected and obeyed, he would not dwell; as every one who was considered by the people fit to represent them had, no doubt, made them the subject of reflection, and needed not to be reminded of them by him. He concluded by again thanking them for the honour he had received at their hands, and promising, to which he was about to add the solemnity of an oath, that he would discharge the duties of the chair with fidelity.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, PA. DEC. 9, 1833.

It is with pleasure we announce, that on Tuesday last the Board of Directors of the Carlisle Bank unanimously elected Wm. S. COBBAN, Esq. of this borough, Cashier of that Institution; and he has entered upon its duties. Their choice could not have fallen upon a man of more sterling integrity.

With a view to supply our readers

with a copy of the Message of the President at as early a period as possible, we procured to be printed by the Editors of the National Intelligencer, a number sufficient to supply our subscribers. By the regular course of conveyance, the package should have reached us on Wednesday; but by some unaccountable delay, we did not receive it until Friday evening. The Message was immediately distributed to our town subscribers, and as soon after as possible to those it would reach before our regular day of publication. The others will receive it as a supplement to this paper.—Should any one be neglected, he can be furnished with a copy at this office. This extensive supplement enables us to give more matter in our paper to-day.

The Message of the Governor,

which we have given in our paper to-day, is an excellent document. We heartily respond to his sentiments upon Education. The flattering picture he draws of our Improvement system, and the financial concerns of the State, may be overdrawn; we hope not, however.

The Message of the President was

read from the perusal of which but little gratification. Last, however, our feelings should arise from a vitiated taste, we will leave it to our readers at present, without comment.

Mr. Duane's promised exposition

of the causes which led to his removal from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, has been received, and shall appear as soon as we can find room for it.

The removal of Mathew St. Clair

Clarke from the Clerkship of the House of Representatives of the U. States, was owing, it is said, to his not bowing his neck to the Kitchen Cabinet, as it is termed, at Washington. His successor, Mr. Franklin, however, is a worthy man, and very well qualified for the situation.

HENRY BUEHLER, Esq. of Harris-

burg, son-in-law of Gov. Wolf, was chosen, on Thursday last, Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. Franklin, appointed Clerk to the H. of Representatives of the U. States.

Mr. Shunk has been re-elected

Clerk of the House of Representatives; James Smith, Sergeant at Arms; and T. Wallace, Doorkeeper.

Mr. Welsh has been chosen

Printer of the English Journals for both Houses of one Legislature; Mr. Dash, of the German Journals for both Houses; and Mr. Hamilton, of the Bills for both Houses.

We are indebted to the Hon. G.

CHAMBERS for a copy of the President's Message. It was received in due time. We have also received, from the same source, a copy of the President's Message to Congress, and a copy of the President's Message to the Senate.

We take pleasure, also, in announcing

the promptness with which Mr. MIDDLECOFF furnished us the Message of the Governor: it was received through the mail of Thursday. By the mail of Saturday we received a copy from T. STEVENS, Esq.

The election for a Senator to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, took place in our Legislature on Saturday last: and on the third ballot, Gen. SAMUEL MCKEAN, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, was chosen. He is opposed to Van Buren.

Another political explosion is

about to take place. Mr. Bannet, one of the Editors of the "Pennsylvanian," a violent Jackson paper, has been excluded from his establishment, as he says, "through the machinations of the Kitchen Cabinet, and has made charges of the most serious character against Mr. Kendall, and several others—which, he says, if an investigation is gone into by Congress, he is prepared to prove by their own letters." We shall likely give his letters to the President in our next. These are "stirring times."

It will be seen by the articles be-

low, that the President has vetoed the Public Land bill passed by the last Congress; that Mr. Clay is about to renew it; and that Mr. Calhoun will demand the repeal of the "Force bill." The "tug of war" is approaching.

To the Senate, yesterday, the President

of the U. States returned the LAND BILL, which passed both Houses of Congress at the last Session, accompanied by a long Message, stating the grounds upon which he had declined signing the Bill.—The reception and reading of this message gave rise to a debate, in which some strong points were made. A synopsis of that debate is only allowed by our room to-day.

Mr. Clay has given notice, that he will, on Thursday next, introduce a new Bill, similar to that passed at the last Session, which the President refused to sign.

Mr. CALHOUN gave notice, yesterday, in the Senate, that he should, on Monday, ask for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Act (passed at the last session of Congress) for further enforcing the collection of the revenue.—*Nat. Int., Dec. 6.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1833.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, enclosing a communication of the reasons which had induced him to refuse his assent to the bill of the last session, authorizing an appropriation, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

After the message had been read, a discussion took place, which was introduced by some remarks of Mr. Clay, in which he commented in strong terms on the President's conduct in keeping back the Land Bill during the whole of the recess, a course which he considered as without precedent or justification, and calculated to rouse the country, if any thing could provoke it, to denounce the present state of things. He regarded the conduct of the Executive as disrespectful to the Legislature and to the Country, and moved to lay the message on the table.

Before the question was taken, Mr. Benton endeavored to obtain a hearing, but only succeeded in saying that he intended to defend the President from the attack which had been made upon him.

The motion of Mr. Clay was decided in the affirmative, ayes 19, noes not counted.

A motion was immediately made by Mr. Benton to take up the message, and this motion being entertained by the chair, a debate ensued, in which Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Clay took part.

It was considered by Mr. Poindexter that this document was one on which the Senate could take no action, because it had been kept back until the Congress had ceased to exist. He was therefore against considering the message.

He was succeeded by Mr. Benton who went into a statement to show that the President had shown no disrespect to Congress by the delay which had taken place; that this delay was unavoidable, and arose out of the lateness of the period when the bill was presented to him, and the great pressure of public business.

Mr. Clay rejoined for the purpose of showing that the subject was one which the President well understood, and had recommended to Congress to take up in his message at the commencement of the last session, when he had admitted what was now denied in his message, the entire power of Congress to control the disposition of the Public Lands. After Mr. Clay had concluded,

Mr. Benton withdrew his motion to take up the message. Mr. Moore then moved that the message be printed, and also, that there be printed 5000 extra copies—which motion was agreed to.

NEW LAND BILL.

Mr. Clay then gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands.

DUTIES COLLECTION BILL.

Mr. Calhoun then gave notice that he should on Monday ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the bill of the last session, commonly called the Force act.

The present session of Congress is big with the destinies of this country. To such men as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and their peers, does the country look in this hour of apprehension. They are justly recognized as the champions of the law and the Constitution, and upon

their firmness and zeal, together with those of the Binneys' and McDuffies' of the lower House, depends the future existence of this Republic. We trust therefore that all petty jealousies and indifferences will be forgiven and forgotten—that all the statesmen we have mentioned, will work together for good and with a common object in view. Concert, determination, and unanimity of action among them will accomplish almost every thing.

Inquirer.

The Troops of Alabama.—The transport ships Herald and Jane, with the U. States troops received at Fortress Monroe, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Sunday Morning last. The troops consist of the following corps:

"Companies A, H, and I, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery; B, and H, of the 3d; A, B, and C, of the 4th.—The Regiment is commanded by Major Heileman, of the 2d Artillery. His staff is composed as follows: Lieut. L. Gates, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. J. E. Johnson, 4th Art. Adj't. Assistant Surgeons, Heiskell and Beny.

The Regiment is accompanied by the band of the Artillery School of Practice. The companies are nearly full, and under good discipline. At Savannah the Regiment will take steamboats to Augusta, and from thence to Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, via Milledgeville."

New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit five dollar

notes on the Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation—letters A & D—No. 2214—payable to J. Coleman—dated April 15th 1829—Wm. Lorman President, James Cox, Cashier—well executed.—*Chron.*

Letters have been received at the War Department, from Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq. giving the important information, that as Commissioner on behalf of the U. States, he has concluded Treaties with the united bands of Ottos and Missouries, dwelling on the river Platte; and with the four confederate bands of Pawnees, residing on the river Platte, and the Loup Fork.

Mr. Ellsworth observes, that by the said treaties, the Indian title to many millions of acres is extinguished; that much of the land is of excellent quality, and abounds with streams of water, containing valuable mill sites.

He further remarks, that he is soon to hold a Council between the hostile tribes; that the wampum has been exchanged; and that peace will be established among them upon highly satisfactory terms; that it will be a happy day for the Indians, and that their battle-ground will in a short time become the secure and comfortable residence of civilized tribes. *Globe.*

SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.

About 6 years ago a package of \$16,000 belonging to S. & M. Allen, was mysteriously abstracted from a North River steamboat. From some cause or other one of the parties to the robbery has recently made a disclosure, in Boston, of all the circumstances, by which it appears that one of the three or four accomplices, all being on the look out for plunder, actually took the package from the captain's office. The money was subsequently apportioned among them. One of them bought an extensive farm in N. Jersey, another, one on Staten Island, and the others, extensive possessions in Ohio.—The individual who makes the disclosure has been brought to New York, and is in custody. And, though the criminal offence has become outlawed, as regards the two who live in the State of N. York, an injunction has been obtained to prevent them from disposing of their property, and at the same time they have been committed to prison in an action of trover, where the damages have been laid at \$20,000. Similar proceedings have been instituted in New Jersey and Ohio, which will probably result in securing to the Messrs. Allen the entire amount; principal and interest.

The parties implicated have all been heretofore convicted of criminal offences, although they have lately, by withdrawing from their former vocations, obtained standing in society far beyond that to which they could ever have hoped to aspire. It is said that the party arrested on Staten Island, now in the jail of the country, was, but a few days prior to his arrest, one of the grand-jurors at the Circuit recently held in that county.

The Queen Regent of Spain, continued at the last accounts to maintain her authority, although it cannot be expected, from the known restless disposition of the Apostolicals, that her away will remain undisturbed. Don Carlos and his partisans have not only personal ambition to gratify but the malignity of an aspiring priesthood to indulge. Don Carlos has moreover, the advantage of manhood, as opposed to infancy—and the laws of the Kingdom to sustain him, except so far as they were repealed expressly for his exclusion. If, therefore, he is possessed of talents, he will at least give trouble to the Ruler of Ferdinand, and not unlikely ultimately ascend the throne of his brother.

UNION CANAL.

The Union Canal, we are authorized to say, will close on Saturday the 21st inst. the water will be then drawn off for the purpose of making the necessary repairs. It will be opened in the spring for navigable purposes, and under the most favorable prospects for internal trade. *Hart. Rep.*

The Court House of Monroe county,

Alabama, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th Oct., and nearly all the Records of the county were consumed in it!

The natural increase of the slave population of the United States is estimated at 60,000 per annum.

The Philadelphia Gazette last week said that "Mr. Clay is not a candidate for the Presidency, or not likely to be." A number of Mr. Clay's friends in the city, have pronounced the above declaration as altogether gratuitous and without authority.

Mr. Clay is not at present a candidate for the Presidency, nor is it certain whether he ever will be, but we think it highly probable that his great worth as the advocate of our liberty and the protector of our Chartered Institutions, will be duly appreciated by the American people, before the expiration of Gen. Jackson's present term—and if so, he may be again nominated for the Presidency by the united voice of his old friends and many of his late opponents, in opposition to the election of Martin Van Buren. *Norristown Herald.*

Safety in Steamboats.—We learn that no explosion of a Steamboat has taken place in England since the British Parliament enacted the following Regulation, viz. "Every boiler of a Steam-boat shall be tested quarterly, at three times the strength it is licensed to use." The safety valve of all the British Steamboats is said to be inaccessible to all persons except the authorized Officers of Government.

If this regulation is effectual to prevent accidents in England, why is not a similar regulation immediately made in this country, where accidents of this nature are so common, and so frequently fatal?

The Rev. Howard Malcolm, of Boston, has recently arrived at the conclusion that he cannot hereafter unite in marriage, communicants of his Church with non-communicants; or to use his own words, this refusal to officiate at such nuptials arises from no other reason than a conscientious inability to unite apparent and professing christians to those who apparently and by profession, are not christians.

The President's Message was brought to Baltimore, (36 miles) in one hour and thirty-seven minutes! The roads were heavy, and the rider so exhausted that he fell down immediately after he dismounted.

MARRIED.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lohm, Mr. Lewis Will, son of Mr. Joseph Will, to Miss Magdalena Fleishman, daughter of Mr. Philip Fleishman, all of Mountpleasant township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Charles Will, son of Mr. Jacob Will, to Miss Margaret Warner, daughter of Mr. David Warner, all of the same township.

On the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Catharine Troyer, both of the same township.

DIED.

On the 24th ult., Jesse, son of George Dandorf, Esq. of Lattimore township, in the 6th year of his age.

A CARD.

TO THE FIDELITY AND REVOLUTIONARY PUBLIC.

THE "Female Education Society of Fairfield, and its vicinity," return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they received at their former public sale, by which they were enabled, after deducting the expense of materials, to place in the hands of the Treasurer of the American Education Society \$50, the product of their own labor.

They would also respectfully give notice, that they have now prepared a greater variety of more valuable Fancy Articles, which they purpose to offer at Public Sale, in Millerstown, on the 25th inst. (Christmas,) at 11 o'clock, a. m. where they invite the liberal and generous to attend, and manifest their benevolence to the perishing children of Heiden men.

Dec. 9.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an Election will be held on Saturday Evening, the 14th inst., at the Court-house, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, p. m. to elect by ballot, the necessary Officers of the East Ward Fire Company.

Dec. 9.

Temperance Meeting.

THE "Fairfield Temperance Society" will meet in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. when it is expected an address will be delivered.

Dec. 9.

PUBLIC SALE

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 1st day of January next, on the premises,

A two-story House

AND

LOT OF GROUND.

with other Out-buildings thereon erected, situate in Abbots-Town, Adams county, adjoining Lots of Tobias Kepner, Esq. and Michael Hoffman—late the Estate of JOHN FOX, Jun. deceased. This is a good Stand for a Store or any other business. The house is large, and being convenient, it will also suit two families, as there are two Kitchens in said House. There is a good well of water near the house, and a good Stable and other buildings. Any person desirous to view the property before the day of sale, may call on

Self-Denial.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the missionaries and the efforts of the British Government, self-denial continues to be extensively practiced in the Indies. The infatuated inhabitants are so wedded to their ancient customs, that even a change of faith is scarcely sufficient to eradicate their devotion to many of their barbarous practices. A correspondent of the Bengal Chronicle gives the following account of an appalling event, which he lately witnessed on the banks of the river Ganges. He states that any attempt to interfere with the destruction of the victims would have been attended with great danger. The defiled was a poor old woman, I should say between 50 and 60 years of age. She was accompanied by a large crowd of natives of both sexes; and near herself were several who were said to be her relations and friends. On her arrival at the bank of the river, they immediately formed a circle round the poor creature, when she commenced the usual ablutions which the natives daily go through on the river side. Having completed this ceremony, with all the composure and indifference imaginable, she threw off her wet clothing and clothed herself in new white garments, the same time spreading a smaller piece of linen on the bank, in which she placed a round hard piece of earth, and sitting it up carefully, immediately proceeded into the water, and there deposited it, apparently as an emblem of devotion. She then returned to the bank, and took a quantity of pice from two men, who appeared to be most interested in this horrible scene; they actually disputed in no delicate terms on giving the poor old woman the pice. After she had received them, she distributed them amongst the crowd of spectators, at the same time uttering some sentences, or rather interrogating the people in a devoted and religious manner, at which a shout of affirmation rang through the crowd. She then turned her back upon them, and quietly immersed herself in the water, and so determined did she seem in this undertaking, that she actually struggled to keep herself down; but from the force of the current, and probably her own light weight, she floundered and floated on the surface of the water for about a quarter of an hour, when the vital spark had apparently fled."

The following elegant calculations from the *Christian Observer*, are for the especial benefit of tobacco chewers. A few months ago we were told an Anti-Matrimonial Society, was formed by the young ladies of this town; if they would establish an Anti-Marrying-Tobacco-Chewing Husband-Society, there would be more sense in it.

"Allow that a young man, who is a confirmed tobacco chewer, may live twenty-five years. In each day, there will issue from his mouth half a pint of a fluid too nauseously disgusting to describe. In twenty-five years this will amount to five hundred and fifty gallons, or more than four hogheads of this detestable mass. In the same time, allowing him two ounces a day, he will roll as a sweet morsel under his tongue half a ton of the hateful weed, which will sicken a dog or kill a horse, forming a heap of the size of a haystack. Then his rejected quids would form a still larger pile. Now if such a young man would see ten half hogheads full of abominable filth, destined to pass through his mouth—a wagon load of tobacco, and ten wheelbarrows heaped up with quids; designed for an equally intimate association with his lips; how would the prospect affect him. And if the delicate young lady who is to be the partner of his life could see the same, how unenviable would be her emotions."

BIBLE DICTIONARY.

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, until the 1st of January next, **A House and Lot of Ground**, situated on West York-street, Gettysburg, a few doors below Mr. Newman's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of Mr. George Chitzman. There is a Stable and well of water on the Lot. For terms, &c. apply to **THOMAS MENAIGH.** Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Adams county, on **Wednesday the 11th day of December, inst.** at their Office, for the raising or heightening the walls surrounding the Prison Yard, and covering the same, and also for the constructing of one or more rooms within the prison, in such a manner as to render the confinement of Prisoners therein more secure and effectual. A plan or statement of the repairs intended is left in the hands of the Subscriber—which persons desirous of contracting are invited to examine. By order, **D. HORNER, Clerk.** Dec. 2.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed **Tuesday the 31st of December, inst.** for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg. **JOHN DELAP.** Dec. 2.

TRY YOUR LOOK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 25.
To be drawn in Philadelphia, on **Saturday the 14th of Dec.**
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000
1	10,000
1	6,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,500
7	1,000
10	500
10	400
20	300
60	200
108	100
112	50
2,400	20
15,400	10
	5

Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.

CLARKSON'S.

Dec. 2.
Drawn Numbers in Class No. 24,
32 65 39 53 33 58 18 57 6 9
7-39-51—a PRIZE of \$100,
Sold at Clarkson's.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed **Tuesday the 31st of December, inst.** for hearing us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg. **MICHAEL BUCKMASTER, CHARLES BUCKMASTER.** Dec. 2.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on **Friday the 20th day of December next,**

A FARM,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Herberger, the heirs of Cornelius Lott, George Wolford, and others, containing **163 Acres**, and allowance, more or less. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

LOG STABLE; a Spring of never failing water, with a Spring-house; there is a sufficient proportion of WOODLAND and MEADOW.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Garret Cownover adjoining thereto.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by **WM. COWNOVER, Adm'r.** Nov. 25.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

"The times are out of joint,"
And TAVIN shall set them right.

A PROFESSIONAL MAN proposes to publish, in weekly numbers, of sixteen pages, 8vo. during the Session of Congress, if justified by public patronage, the

Independent Expositor,

a Satirical, Biographical, and amusing Miscellany, in Prose and Verse, illustrative, to the people at large, of various management of Washington, in public and in private life—in high and in low station—exhibiting the different hues of "Genuine Republicanism," "Disinterested Patriotism," and Public Virtue! The sentiments of Shakespeare shall be kept steadily in view—"Nothing extenuate, nor sought set down in malice;" yet to each act animadverted upon, will be given "a local habitation and a name."

Such are our Schemers, who have basely made
The quid and quo their study and their trade.

Whatever sanctity may be attached to the concerns of private individuals, in the humble walks of life, the conduct of public men affects the body politic too materially, either for good or evil, to admit of its being veiled against the public gaze, or shielded from the keen contact of the polished lance, or the faithful pencilings of discriminating and fearless writers.

TERMS.—Three dollars for six months; or five dollars will pay for two copies ordered by mail; one dollar to be paid on receiving the Miscellany; the balance at the end of three months. Names will be received at Taylor's Bookstore, Washington. Communications to be free of expense. When extra copies of a particular No. of the Miscellany are wanted, they must be previously ordered.

Those printers who give publicity to the above Circular, shall be entitled to the periodical during the time of publication. All kind, of whatever kind, must be voluntary, as no favors are solicited, and gross personality, and low language will not be permitted to sully pages intended for general readers, and to exhortate the abandoned, without respect to party. Short exposures must be accompanied by a responsible name, and, in some cases, by references to documents; yet will lasting secrecy be observed; if required, even though the Publisher may be subjected to legal proceedings, (municipal or Congressional); having, as security for our own course, **our guide, and general good our end.** A BOOK-PRINTER.

Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **JOHN BAYLY**, of Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. **JOSEPH BAYLY, FLEMING GILLILAND, Ex'rs.** Nov. 25.

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, about the middle of October last, a **Yellowish Flecked COW**. I will pay a just reward, and reasonable charges, if I get her again. **T. C. MILLER.** Gettysburg, Nov. 18.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars. HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—Where they will insure against **LOSS BY FIRE.** Also—On LIVES; GRANT ANNUITIES; and RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly. **JOHN DAVIS, Agent.** Nov. 18.

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

COMMON DO. FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **S. H. BUEHLER.** Sept. 16.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, a tract of **PATENTED LAND**, adjoining Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing **134 Acres**, about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two story

Dwelling House,

which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years—One story **LOG DWELLING HOUSE**, double BARN, DISTILLERY, and other out-buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms. **JACOB GRASS.** Nov. 11.

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond, **A New & Handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS,**

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass & Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

ALL kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. **Gettysburg, Oct. 21.**

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the City, with a very large and complete Stock of **FRESH GOODS,** viz.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, a full assortment, Edge-Tools, do. China, Glass and Queensware, Stone and Wooden Ware, Bar Iron, well assorted, Rod, Band, & Strap Iron, all sizes, Shear, Cast, Coach-Spring, and Distressed Steel.

Senel's Cast Steel Axes, Sheet and Block Tin, Pig and Bar Lead, Plated Metal, Sheet Brass, Wire, Nails, and Crucibles, Arvils and Vices, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Nails, all sizes, &c. &c.

In short, his assortment is now very complete, embracing almost every article in his line of business—all of which have been selected with care, purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

SWAIN'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.** Gettysburg, May 20.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Commissioners of Adams County, at the house of George Deardorff, Esq. in Lattimore township, on **Tuesday the 10th day of December**, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, for the erection of a good and substantial

WOODEN BRIDGE

across Lattimore Creek, on the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, of the following dimensions, viz:—

To contain in length from one abutment to the other, 66 feet, and 16 feet wide in the clear; the abutments to be 8 feet thick each, 18 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches high from low water mark; wing walls to be 25 feet long on the west end, and 30 feet on the east; curtain walls to be 15 feet long, 3 feet thick at the bottom, and 2 feet at the top; the Bridge to be double-floored, with two inch plank, the upper floor oak, and the lower pine; the sides and gable ends to be 12 feet high in the clear, to be closely weather-boarded, and painted red; the whole to be well roofed with white pine shingles; the wood-work to be built of good and substantial timber; stone work of large and good stone, lime and sand mortar, and well-pointed.

The party contracting to give such security as the Commissioners may require for the faithful performance of the workmanship and permanency of said Bridge. By order of Commissioners, **D. HORNER, Clerk.** Nov. 18.

Notice is hereby Given

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on **Tuesday the 31st day of December next, viz.**

The account of John Hostetter and Christian Erisman, Administrators of the Estate of John Erisman, deceased.

The account of John Aulbaugh and John Hostetter, Executors of the Estate of David Meltinger, deceased.

The account of Jacob Montorf, Administrator of the Estate of Philip Montorf, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lefever, Guardian of Samuel A. Smyth.

The account of William White and James McCullough, Administrators of the Estate of Joseph K. McCullough, dec'd.

The account of Henry Hemler, Guardian of Margaret Marshall.

The account of John B. M. Pherson, Administrator of the Estate of Jane Cochran, deceased.

The account of Jonathan C. Forrest, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Shilt, deceased.

The account of David Middlecoff, Administrator of the Estate of John Mark, deceased.

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the Estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Wm. E. Camp and Linna Ann White, Administrators of the Estate of Enos R. White, deceased.

The account of John H. McClellan, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Kelly, deceased.

The account of Jacob Brown, Administrator of the Estate of Michael King, deceased.

The account of Daniel Raffenberger, Administrator of the Estate of Michael Yohe, sen. deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg; Nov. 29th, 1833.

100 Dollars Reward!

ESCAPED from the Public Jail of Adams county, on the morning of the 13th of November inst.,

JOHN SHULTZE,

aged about 22 years; 6 feet 2 inches high, slim made, spare faced, light brown hair, scarcely any beard, the first joint of his right thumb being off, and a large scar on the second joint of the left thumb. Took with him, when he made his escape, a blue cloth coat, with a tabby velvet collar, light brown cassinet pantaloons, flowered cotton velvet vest, a jean roundabout white and red striped, a white hat, old Munroe shoes much worn, also a Swiss watch.

The said Shultze was committed on a charge of Robbery about three months since. Most probably he will change his name and clothing.

Whoever apprehends the said Shultze, and brings him back to the said Jail, or lodges him in any other Jail, so that the subscriber can recover him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought back.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 18, 1833.

Editors throughout the U. States would subserve the cause of justice by giving the above a few insertions—as it is important for the peace and safety of the community, that such fellows should be incarcerated.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach-Factory, **FOUR** steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the **HARNESS-MAKING,** One to the **PAINTING,** and One to the **SMITHING.**

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms. I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good **ASH PLANK.** **DAVID LITTLE.** Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 20.

GLOBE INN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that well-known

TAVERN STAND,

formerly kept by John Ash, and recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door to the Bank, and a few doors east of the Court-house, where he will accommodate

Travellers and others,

with the best the country can afford. There is a roomy Yard and extensive Stabling attached to the Establishment, very suitable for the reception of Droves of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction: he therefore hopes to merit and receive patronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend further, as the test of examination is the best recommendation.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ. Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean **FLAX-SEED**, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.** Aug. 19.

VALUABLE Virginia Lands FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well-calculated for **IRON WORKS**, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON. Nov. 20.

FRESH SUPPLY OF HARDWARE.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg—if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue. **Gettysburg, May 27.**

FOR SALE,

The Elegant, High-bred, and full-blooded Coach Horse,

COLUMBUS.

Columbus is a beautiful Chestnut Sorrel, eight years old, 16 1/2 hands high, handsomely formed, lengthy, gay, and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that by the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of fine Stock at a Fair held on the Eastern Shore in the fall of 1829, he was admitted the best Stallion produced to improve the breed of Coach Horses, and those for family purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canter remarkably well. He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first-rate English Coach-horse or Hunter: his eyes a large clear hazel, and his movements graceful and grand. His collars are much admired for their size, action and beauty. Columbus was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Andeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. George Clark, of Greencastle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full-bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good Judges.

HENRY BLACK. Near Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

Wanted immediately,

By the Subscriber, **Journalmen, Schoolmasters,** to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Also,

AN APPRENTICE

to the same business. A lad of good character and industrious habits will meet with favorable terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN. Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE Compound Chlorine TOOTH-WASH,

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.** Gettysburg, Aug. 19.

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of **STRAW PAPER**, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW. Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infallible Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.** Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of **GRAVE STONES**, which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER. Gettysburg, June 21.

Almanacs for 1834.

ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the dozen, or single, at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.** Gettysburg, Sept. 16.

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by **MILLER & WITHEROW.** Gettysburg, July 15.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific.

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for